FEDOTOVA, T.I., doktor sel'khoz.nauk, prof., red.; MINKINA, L.N., red.

[Potato wart and its control] Rak kartofelia i mery bor'by s nim; sbornik statei. Leningrad, Kolos, 1964. 158 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VOYEVODIN, Aleksey Vlasovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MINKINA, L.N., red.; REUTSKAYA, O.Ye., red.

[Herbicides] Gerbitsidy; sbornik statei. Leningrad, Kolos, 1964. 319 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Voyevodin).

POLYAKOV, Il'ya Yakovlevich; MINKINA, L.N., red.

[Forecasting the distribution of farm crop pests] Prognoz rasprostraneniia vreditelei sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 325 p. (MIRA 17:7)

BERIM, Nakhman Zus'-Gershkovich; SOKOLOVSKAYA, Revekka Yefremovna; MINKINA, L.N., red.

[Practical laboratory manual on the chemical protection of plants] Praktikum po khimicheskoi zashchite rastenii. Leningrad, Kolos, 1965. 191 p. (MIRA 18:3)

VASIL'CHENKO, Ivan Tikhonovich; MINKINA, L.N., red.

[Key for indentification of weed seedlings] Opredelitel' vskhodov sornykh rastenii. Leningrad, Kolos, 1965. 430 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KUDRYAVTSEVA, I.D.; MINKINA, L.N.; SEMCHENKO, V.D.; POPOV, S.Ya.; SMIRNOV, V.A.

Electrolytic iron plating in ammonium chloride electrolytes. Trudy NPI 146:55-59 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

МИНКИНА, М.А.

KHVOROV, N.I.; MINKINA, M.A., inzhener.

Mechanizing the processes of operation in the Lvov mail transport section. Vest. sviazi 17 no.4:14-15 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Nachal'nik L'vovskogo otdeleniya perevozki pochty (for Khvorov)
(Lvov--Postal service)

ACC NR: AR6033655 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0417/66/000/009/0071/0071

AUTHOR: Minkina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: State of the central nervous system and its acclimation to non-ionic industrial poisons

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Farmakologiya, khimioterapevticheskiye sredstva, toksikologiya, Abs. 9.54.506

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. obshch. i chastn. prom. toksikol. L., 1965, 103-112

TOPIC TAGS: CNS, neurophysiology, industrial waste, air pollution, poison effect, ACETONE, RAT

ABSTRACT: The relationship between the general condition of the CNS to its adaptation to acetone vapors was investigated using rats as experimental animals. Rats were exposed twice a week to 40 min inhalation of the vapor in concentrations from 2—20 mg/l. Experiments in which single doses of toxic compounds were given were also conducted. Some of these affected the central nervous system so that adaptation to the acetone vapors was retarded. Other compounds achieved their effect by affecting heat regulation and andocrine function in the animals.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 615.9

MINKINA, M.A., aspirant

Lymphatic system of the costal and diaphragmatic pleura in man. Trudy LSGMI 17:47-62 '53. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.A.Zhdanov)

(PLEURA, anatomy and histology, lymphatic system)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, pleura)

LEVINA, E.N., MINKINA, N.A. (Leningrad)

Changes in the adrenal cortex of white mice in manganese oxides poisoning. [with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.4:25-30 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. I.D. Gadaskina) Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - kand.med.nauk Grigor'yev).

(MANGANESE, eff
oxides eff on adrenal cortex mice (Rus))
(ADRENAL CORTEX, eff. of drugs on
manganese oxides pois. in mice (Rus))

MINKINA, N.A.

Histological changes in certain rat organs following the administration of the pentoxyl. Farm. i toks 21 no.6:69-74 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. I.D. Gadaskina, nauchnyy konsul'tant - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(THIOURACIL, red. cpds.
5-hydroxymethyl-4-methylthiouracil, on histol. of various rat organs (Rus))

MINKINA, N.A.; FILOV, V.A.

The uses of photometry in histochemistry (instrument and method). Arkh.pat. 22 no.3:74-78 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(HISTOCHEMISTRY) (PHOTOMETRY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

GADASKINA, I.D.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; MINKINA, N.A.; RYLOVA, M.L. (Leningrad)

Some data on the influence on the animal organism of carbon monoxide under conditions of continuous and intermittent action. Gig.truda i prof.zab. no.11:13-18 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(CARBON MONOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LEVINA, E.N.; MINKINA, N.A.

Comparative effect of oxides of cobalt on lung tissue. Gig. i san. 26 no.8:27-32 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(LUNGS) (COBALT OXIDES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GOLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LYKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA. M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki,prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metalloorganic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

S/148/61/000/003/011/015
A161/A133

18.7500 1416

AUTHORS: Gorelik, S. S., Spektor, E. N., Minkina, S. N.

TITLE: Investigating the concentration dependence of the recrystallization temperature level in two-component nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 138 - 147

TEXT: It had been revealed in two previous works that the dependence of the temperature of the beginning of recrystallization (t_r^b) on the concentration of elements in two-component single-phase alloys is of a rather complex nature (Ref. 1 and 2: S. S. Gorelik and E. N. Spektor, Izv. vyssh. uch. zav. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, no. 9, and no. 7). The present article presents the results of an investigation of three alloy systems: Ni-Be, Ni-Co, and Ni-Al, in which the second component has either a considerably smaller, or an almost equal, or a considerably larger atomic radius than nickel. The previous data (Ref. 1) led to a new explanation of the causes of the drop of t_r^b after the first maximum in the low-concentration range - that the increasing content of the second element results in a saturation of the lattice boundaries and dislocation spots with the

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Investigating the concentration dependence of the...

second element atoms, the surplus of these atoms dissolves in the grain volumes, and this results in a weakening of the effect at dislocations at the time when the bond forces are not yet sufficiently developed. This theory needed an experimental verification. The described work included a comparative study of the effect of Cr in nichrome alloys. The t_r^b point in all alloys was determined by the conventional X-ray method according to the appearance of the first interference spots on the background of the blurred lines. The metal specimens were prepared from metals smelted in vacuum and without vacuum, forged, annealed for homogenation and rolled with 20 and 70% reduction at room temperature. The lattice periods were determined with the aid of a УРС-50И (URS-50I) ionization unit, with $\pm$ 0.0003 kX accuracy. The data obtained proved that low additions always raised the t_r^b of the solvent, also in the case of the atomic radius of the additive being shorter than that of the solvent; e.g. Be raised the t_r^b of Ni abruptly by 200°C. It is difficult to explain but deserves attention that the t_r^b -raising effect of Be ends at 1.8% Be, i.e., at higher concentration than in the case of other additives. The decrease of t_r^b starts only when the Be-content begins to exceed 1.8%. The small size of the Be atom may be the cause of this. Besides, nickel added to copper in a quantity of 0.1% also raised the t_r^b of copper, whose atomic radius is larger than that of Ni. This observation confirms the conclusions made in (Ref. 1) but contradicts the data of two other works (Ref. 3: L. P. Kurilekh, Metallovedeniye

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A161/A133

Investigating the concentration dependence of the ...

i obrabotka metallov, no. 9, 1959; Ref. 4: E. Pipitz, R. Kieffer, Zeitschrift Metallkunde, 1955, no. 3, 5, 187). Obviously, the effect of a higher degree of deformation raised the effect of low additions on the t_r^b due to a greater number of dislocations and higher elastic stresses. The clearly expressed maximum of t_r^b that was stated in alloys melted without vacuum is explained by the effect of gas atoms (nitrogen in the first place). Conclusions: 1) It has been confirmed that the t_r^b -raising effect of low soluble additions is determined mainly by the absolute difference of the atomic radii, and that this effect is the higher the higher the difference of the radii. The solubility of the additive, its effect on the bond etc. also has an additional effect; 2) It has been confirmed that the decrease of t_r^b observed in many systems after the first maximum in the low-concentration range is connected with the begin of dissolving of the additive's atoms in the grain after saturation of defective spots in the lattice; 3) It has been proven that the abrupt raise of t_r^b in nickel from low Cr additions in the case of melting without vacuum is the result of the combined effect of Cr and gases dissolved in Ni. In vacuum-melted alloys, low Cr additions raise t_r^b of Ni considerably, but not so high as in alloys melted without vacuum, and less than high Cr concentrations. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

Card 3/3 SUBMITTED: November 24, 1960

MINKINA, TS. I.

Works on the All-Union Peat Institute, (Min of Agri, RSFSR),
Number 5, 1933, 108 pages, /A Compendium of Instructions [redacted] on the Study of Peat and Peat Beds:

Part 2. Field Geobotanical Studies:

"Instructions on Distribution and Sampling of Peat in Bogs". by Ts. I. Minkina.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

MINKINA, TS. I.

Works of the Central Peat Experimental Station, (Min of Agri, RSFSR)

Volume 1, 1936, 137 pages, The Peat Bogs of the Far North and the Asiatic Part of the USSR.

"The Peat Bogs of the Northern Part of the Pechora River Basin." by Kats, M. Ya. and Minkina, Ts. I.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

MINKINA, TS. I.

Works of the Central Peat Experimental Station. (Min of Agri, RSFSR)

Volume V, 1939, 171 pages. "Methods of Studying Peat Bogs (Part I)

"Determining the Degree of Decomposition of Peat." by Minkina, Ts. I,. and Varlygin, P. D.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimonthly, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

MINKINA, TS. I.

Works of the Central Peat Experimental Station, (Min of Agri, RSFSR)

Volume V, 1939, 171 pages,. "Methods of Studying Peat Bogs (Part I).

"Sounding of Peat Beds, the Distribution and Sampling of Peat in Bogs". by Minkina, Ts. I.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

MINKINA, TS. I.

A Technical Guide on the Study of Peat Bogs (Published by the Gen. Peat Exp. Sta. Min. Of Agri. RSFSR)

1945. Unifitsirovannye Pravila Opredeleniya Stepeni Razlozheniya Torfa Mikroskopicheskim Metodom, (Standard Rules for Determining the Degree of Decomposition of Peat by Microscopic Examination). 13 pages. by Varlygin, P. D. and Minkina, Ts. I.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

MINKINA, Ts. I.

24857. MINKINA, Ts. I. Metodika Opredeniya Stepani Pazlozheniya Torfa. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhdheniya Dokychayeva, M. L., 1949, S-617-23.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

MINKINA, TS.I.

High-ash (mineral) peat deposits, their origin and stratigraphic characteristics. Trudy Inst.torf. AN BSSR 3:51-78 '54. (MLRA 9:3)
(Peat bogs)

MINKINA, Ts. I

Evaluation of the principal types of peat for use in agricultural chemistry. M. N. Nikonov, A. A. Grebenshchikova, Ts. I. Minkina, and G. V. Golgofskaya. *Torfyanaya Prom.* 31, No. 5, 11-14(1954).—The authors have studied the N, CaO, P_2O_5, and Fe_2O_3 content and the pH of a large number of types of Russian peat, and have expressed their "agricultural chemical indexes" as fractions, by dividing the percentage of the various ingredients present by their av. content in the particular type of peat. W. M. S.

TsTOS

USSR / Soil Science. General Problems. J-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77358

Author : Minkina, Ts. I.
Inst : Not given
Title : Field Method Evaluation of Peat Deposits By a Smear Method

Orig Pub : Biol. Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tsentr. torfo-bolotn. opytn. st., 1957, No 1, 60-63

Abstract : The proposed method is based on the capacity of peat-clay and the mineral impurities in it to pass onto paper as a characteristic (in color and structure) mark through the drawing of a smearing. Smearings permit judging the degree of decomposition of the peat, the type of deposit, the presence and characteristic of the high soil layers of the peat, the mineral impurities and layers character-

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MINKINA, TS.I.

Characteristics of the upper layers of present-day peat bogs as a reflection of soil erosion processes. Pochvovedenie no.3:34-41 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. TSentral'naya torfi-bolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Peat bogs) (Erosion)

NIKONOV, M.N.; MINKINA, TS.I.

Effect of aeration on changes in peat. Pochvovedenie no.1:76-80 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. TSentral'naya torfo-bolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya Kosino, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Peat)

ZRAZHEVSKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MINKINA, TS.I., kand.biol.nauk; BUTUZKINA, T.G.; PETRUSHENKO, N.G., inzh.; BOGOMOLOV, P.V., inzh.; POLYAKOV, V.F., inzh.; RYSIN, V.I., inzh.

Exchange of experience among the enterprises of economic councils. Torf. prom. 38 no.8:30-34 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Belorusskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Zrazhevskiy). 2. TSentral'naya torfo-bolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Butuzkina). 3. Torfopredpriyatiye Tesovo 1, Lengostorf (for Petrushenko, Bogomolov). 4. Sverdlovskaya fabrika izoplit (for Polyakov). 5. Torfopredpriyatiye Radovitskiy mokh Mosoblsovnarkhoza (for Rysin).
(Peat machinery)

MINKINA, TS.I., kand.biolog.nauk; GOLGOFSKAYA, G.V.; BUTUZKINA, T.G.

Some characteristics of cut peat as litter material. Torf. prom. 39 no.8:22-24 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'naya torfobolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Peat) (Litter (Bedding))

MINKINA, V. A.,

Physician
Dissertation: "The Characteristics of the Health and Growth of Nursery-Age Children and Their Medical Care." Cand Med Sci, Sci Res Inst of Physical Education and School Hygiene, Academy of Podagogical Sciences RSFSR, 24 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 15 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

MINKINA, V. A.

MINKINA, V. A. -- "The Effect of Food Rations Containing Various Amounts of Albumen on the Higher Nervous Activity of Mice." Acad Sci USSR, Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 43, October 1956, Moscow

PROTOKLITOVA, N.S.; MINKINA, V.A.

Dispensary treatment of convalescents following dysentery. Vop.okh. mat. i det. 1 no.2:70-74 Mr-Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz otdela ostrykh detskikh infektsiy (zav.-prof. B.G.Shirvindt) i otdela organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav.-prof. A.G.TSeytlin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. V.N. Karachevtseva) Moskva.
(DYSENTERY)

MINKINA, V.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Polyclinic services for children with gastrointestinal diseases. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 2 no.1:67-70 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (rukovoditel' otdela - prof. A.G.TSeytlin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. V.N.Karachevtseva), Moskva.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

MINKINA, V.A.

Effect of diets with different amounts of protein on the higher nervous activity of mice. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:335-343 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy V.K. Krasuskiy).
(PROTEINS) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

PRIYMA, G.Ya.; MINKINA, V.A.

Activity of the deglutition and respiratory centers during excitation of the superior laryngeal and vagus nerves under hyperventilation and exsanguination. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.3:305-309 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. From the Laboratory of Physiology, Pedagogical Institute, Stalingrad.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (RESPIRATION)
(DEGLUTITION) (LARYNX--INNERVATION) (VAGUS NERVE)

MINKINA, V.A., kand. med. nauk; CHEBAROVA, V.I.

Spread of chronic tonsillitis in school children and its treatment. Vop. okhr. mat. i det. 6 no.6:13-16 Je '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (rukovoditel' - prof. A.G. Tsaytlin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. - doktor med. nauk A.P. Chernikova i otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - kand. med. nauk S.I. Agroskin) detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach - zaslushennyy vrach RSFSR Ye. V. Prokhorovich).
(TONSILS--DISEASES)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

MINKINA, V.A.; ZOTOVA, A.V.; KRASNODYMSKAYA, G.N.

Experience in therapeutic and prophylactic work in the school. Pediatriia no.8:8-11 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii detskogo zdravookhraneniya (zav. - prof. A.G.TSeytlin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.P.Spirina).

(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

MINKINA, V.A.; LEONT'YEV, V.Ya.

Work of the medical nurse in a boarding school. Med.sestra 22 no.2:34-38 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii detskogo zdravookhraneniya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(BOARDING SCHOOLS) (NURSES AND NURSING)

MINKINA, V.A., kand. med. nauk

Professional consultations for school children. Pediatriia 42 no.6:36-40 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii detskogo zdravookhraneniya (rukovoditel' prof. A.G. TSeytlin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk V.P.Spirina).

MINKINA, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

New formula for paint used in marking. Ref.nauch.rab.VNIIKP no.2:76-77 '54. (MLRA 9:4)
(Marking devices)

SOV/180-59-2-9/34

AUTHORS: Minkina, Ye.A., Preobrazhenskaya, N.V., and Rozenberg, V.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of the Deformation of Nickel During Creep (Izucheniye deformatsii nikelya pri polzuchesti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 48-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V.M. Rozenberg and L.V. Gradova (Ref 1) and V.M. Rozenberg (Ref 2) have previously shown that the effects found to occur in metals and alloys during creep are applicable to the particular case of nickel. In the present work the deformation of grains and that due to relative displacement of grains were investigated. The nickel used contained 0.02% C, 0.04% Mn, 0.006% S, 0.006% P, 0.08% Ti, 0.23% Fe and traces of Al and Co. Qualitative estimates of deformation were made by the method of McLean (Refs 3,4). Extension of flat test pieces with surfaces prepared for observation was carried out in a vacuum installation (10-3 mm Hg). The measured values of displacement along slip planes and grain boundaries and the number of slip lines and grain boundaries are tabulated, together with calculated values

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Study of the Deformation of Nickel During Creep

of the deformation. The measurements were carried out at 400, 600, 675, 700 and 800 °C, with stress values of 13 - 2 kg/mm^2. Figs 1, 2 and 3 show the average value of displacement along visible slip planes, number of slip lines and value of displacement along grain boundaries, respectively, as functions of time (hours) for 400 and 800 °C and stresses of 13 and 4 kg/mm^2 respectively, are shown in Fig 4. From the slope of the line (Fig 5) of logarithm of time to attain a given displacement value versus reciprocal of absolute temperature an activation energy for inter-grain displacement for 600 to 800 °C and a stress of 4 kg/mm^2 of 36 k.cal/mol was calculated. Figs 6 and 7 show families of curves, for 400 and 800 °C, respectively, of total elongation and those due to slip within grains and at grain boundaries vs. time for various stresses. Fig 8 shows the difference between the total deformation and that accountable to these two effects related to total deformation as functions of time for 400 and 800 °C. The relation between displacement along grain boundaries and grain deformation for these two temperatures and various stresses is shown in

Study of the Deformation of Nickel During Creep

Fig 9 to be linear. Figs 10 and 11 show photomicrographs of the nickel deformed under various conditions. The work showed that in the first stage of creep deformation of grains on account of visible slip lines takes place by way of increasing displacement along slip planes and multiplication of these planes; in the second stage multiplication of slip lines is the main factor. Deformation due to grain-boundary displacement occurs throughout the creep time and plays an increasing part at higher temperatures and lower stresses. Certain boundaries can, depending on conditions, either hinder or stimulate deformation in grains. In addition to displacement processes associated with slip lines visible under a microscope and with grain boundaries, displacement occurs through microscopically invisible slip lines and crack formation. There are 11 figures, 1 table and 16 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 11 English.

Card 3/3

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1958

BERSONOV, S.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Karel'skoy ASSR. Prinimali uchastiye: MEYKLOV, G.N., gidrolog; LITINSKIY, Yu.B., laborant; BONDARENKO, V.I.; PODHUGINA, R.A.; MINKINA, Ye.A.; KLOPOV, S.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, retsenzent, otv.red.; TSVETKOV, N.V., red.izd-va; KRUGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Water power resources of the Karelian A.S.S.R.; an account of potential resources of water power] Vodnoenergeticheskii kadastr Karel'skoi ASSR; kadastr potentsial'nykh zapasov vodnoi energii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 406 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom gidrologii i vodnogo khozyaystva Karel'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Grigor'yev). 2. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR (for Klopov).
(Karelia--Hydroelectric power)

1. VEDERNIKOV, N. L., MINKINA, YE. [illegible], [illegible]V, YU.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cultivators

7. Calculating a square axle and angle bracket for the KP-3 cultivator, Sel'khozmashina No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified

ALEKSEYEV, V.S.; BILYUGA, T.G.; TALDYKIN, O.Ye.; OLEKSANDRUK, A.M.; TIMOSHENKO, A.G.; MALUKHA, N.N.; MINKO, A.F.; SHABEL'NYUK, V.S.; GIRENKO, P.P.; MAZENKO, V.V.

Amount of alkaloids of the 1-methylpyrrolizidone series in the groundsel Senecio borysthenicus Andz. during different vegetation periods and the effect of mowing upon the alkaloid content of the aftergrowth. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 152-154 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy farmatsevticheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SENECIO) (PYRROLIZINE)

MIN'KO, B.G.

FIN'KO, D.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MIN'KO, B.G. (Sevastopol')

Blood transfusions for treating Botkin's disease. Vrach.delo no.9: 995 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

MINKO, B.G., polkovnik med. slushby; FIN'KO, A.I., polkovnik med. slushby (Sevastopol')

Importance of examining the blood for bile acids in Botkin's disease.
Vrach.delo no.9:979-980 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
(BILE ACIDS)

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100364

Author : Minko, D.
Inst : -
Title : Disbudding of the Plant as a Method of Increasing the Rapidity of Ripening, Yield and the Strengthening of the Bolls of the Cotton Plant.

Orig Pub: Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 7, 37-39

Abstract: Methods are described of the pinching-out of the tops of the cotton plant stem and of its monopodial branches (disbudding) at the establishments growing elite seeds. Data are cited

Card : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29892

Author : Minko, D., Kanash, M., Turks, L.
Inst : -
Title : Ways of Improving the Quality of the Fiber of Soviet Cotton Varieties.

Orig Pub : Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 10, 33-37.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LEPESHKOV, I.N.; SOLOV'YEV, V.K.; MINKO, G.M.; KOLOSOV, A.S.; VASILEVSKAYA, A.G.

Calcium content of natural salts of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:36-46 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova i Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Calcium salts)

VAYSTIKH, G., inzh.;MIN'KO, L., zootekhnik

Production of mixed feeds with synthetic urea in Tula. Muk.- elev. prom. 25 no.10:10 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tul'skiy mel'nichnyy kombinat.
(Tula--Feeds) (Urea)

MIN'KO, Leonid Iosifovich; GNILORYBOVA, T.Ye., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauk UkrSSR, prof., nauchnyy red.; KLEBANOV, G.E., red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Popular medicine and the harm of quackery] Narodnaia meditsina i vred znakharstva. Minsk, 1962. 40 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR, no. 19) (MIRA 16:6)
(MEDICINE, POPULAR) (QUACKS AND QUACKERY)

33646
S/051/62/012/001/015/020
E202/E492

24.6710 also 3617

AUTHORS: Grechikhin, L.I., Min'ko, L.Ya., Plyuta, V.Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of a plasma stream in an impulse discharge

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.1, 1962, 120-121

TEXT: The authors investigated a stream of plasma issuing from an opening in a flat copper electrode, produced by an impulse discharge between the latter electrode and a pointed iron rod electrode disposed along the axis of the opening. The diameter of the opening was 2 mm, the capacity of the condenser bank 60 μF and the power 2 kW. The discharge circuit contained a non-inductive resistance of 1.1×10^{-4} ohms, used for measuring the potential drop across its terminals. This P.D. was applied to the first pair of vertical plates of the C.R.T. The second pair was connected to the reference (sinusoidal) voltage of the audio-generator. The luminous part of the plasma was photographed by the high speed camera type COP(SFR) mounted with its slit parallel to the axis of the stream, which made it possible to photograph the stream in all its stages of development, at right

Investigation of a plasma stream ...

angle to its line of motion. The camera was synchronized with the initiation of the discharge and an additional arrangement for the synchronization of the oscilloscope was also included. The study of the luminosity of the plasma stream has shown that the strongest luminosity is present immediately behind the flat electrode; then it passes into a region of weak luminosity and is followed by a sharply defined region of strong luminosity which decays gradually. The comparison of the oscillograms and photograms shows that the high luminosity regions follow the current. The persistence of after-glow with the decaying discharge was observed to be fairly long, ca. 10^{-4} sec. The photograms show that the plasma stream consists of discrete "streamers" which are well defined in the positive and negative half cycles of the discharge. The shape of the streamers was found to be independent of the material of the electrodes. With the help of the streamers, the authors determined indirectly the velocity of the main plasma stream. A graph showing the average stream velocity in relation to the distance from the edge of the flat electrode shows that at a distance corresponding to the transition from low into high

Investigation of a plasma stream ...

luminosity, there is also a sharp drop (from 3×10^3 to 2.1×10^3 m/sec) in the velocity of the plasma stream. The authors complete their work by giving a brief and qualitative explanation of the structure of the plasma stream. It is said that each of the individual streamers creates a compressive "jump", the distance of this jump from the flat electrode being proportional to the velocity of the issuing streamer. On the other hand, the velocity of the main stream changes during each half cycle, following the change in the discharge current. The absolute value of the stream velocity depends on the nature of the metal. It was found to be higher in the case of light metals. Acknowledgments are expressed to M.A.Yel'yashevich for discussion. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 Russian translations from non-Soviet publications.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 3/3

GRECHIKHIN, L.I.; MIN'KO, L.Ya.

Structure of a plasma jet produced by a pulse discharge. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 32 no.9:1072-1073 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR, Minsk.
(Plasma (Ionized gases))

ACCESSION NR: AP4026818 S/0077/64/009/002/0114/0116

AUTHORS: Grechikhin, L. I.; Min'ko, L. Ya.

TITLE: Application of high speed motion photography for investigating rapid self-luminous processes

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 114-116 and insert between p. 116-117

TOPIC TAGS: high speed photography, spectral photography, self luminescence, radiation spectrum, copper emission, radiation temperature, plasma emission, camera SFR L, monochromator UM 2, photoregister ZhFR 1, microphotometer MF 4, Pankhrom 10 film

ABSTRACT: The authors have experimented with the use of high-speed spectral photography to investigate spectral fluctuations of a radiating body in all zones. Observations were made with the motion picture camera SFR-L with monochromator UM-2 and supplementary spectrum-producing apparatus (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). A battery of condensers (60 microfarads capacitance and a potential of 2.5 kv) was used to obtain plasma emission. Also employed were the photoregister ZhFR-1,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026818

Pankhrom-10, type 600 film, and the microphotometer MF-4. The test photographs revealed a complex emission structure from the test material (copper). Temperature measurements were made by the method proposed by L. I. Mandel'shtam and N. K. Sukhodrev (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 1953, 24,701). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 photographs, and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk, Belorusskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Belorussian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Apr63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, OP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4026818

ENCLOSURE: 01

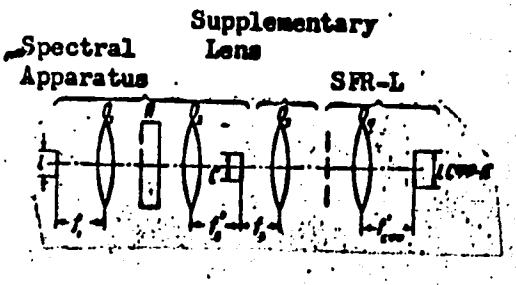


Fig. 1. Optical scheme of the combination of the spectral apparatus and speed camera SFR-L

O_1 - Objective of collimator of the spectral apparatus

π - Dispersion system

O_2 - Objective of camera

O_3 - Supplementary Lens

O_4 - Objective of camera

Card 3/3

L 13909-66 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6002357 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/006/0047/0052

78

AUTHOR: Grechikhin, L.I. (Minsk); Min'ko, L. Ya. (Minsk); Nagornaya, N.I. (Minsk)

77

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectroscopic study of the properties of a supersonic plasma jet

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i teknicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1965, 47-52

TOPIC TAGS: plasma jet, plasma temperature, shock wave propagation, plasma charged particle, spectroscopic analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors spectroscopically investigate the emission spectrum of a plasma jet at wavelengths from 3800 to 5500 Å. The variation of the temperature and concentration of the charged particles along the jet was measured in relation to the polarity for a shock-wave jet and a periodic structure jet. In the spectrum of the shock-wave jet the authors observed a continuous spectrum at the base of the jet the intensity of which in the direction of flow noticeably diminishes and again increases jumplike in the shock wave and then abruptly falls off. In the spectrum of the periodic-structure jet there is an alternation of maxima and minima of intensities of the continuous spectrum and of the intensity of the spectral lines corresponding to compression and rarefaction points with a gradual weakening toward the end of the jet. The temperature in the plasma jet was determined by the method of relative intensities with the use of two pairs of copper lines. The temperature was measured along the jet both for the

Card 1/2

L 13909-66

ACC NR: AP6002357

jet with a shock wave and for the jet with a periodic structure, at the base and in the rarefaction and compression zones. The results of the measurements lay along a straight line, which proves the feasibility of a Boltzmann distribution of the atoms with respect to the excited levels. The concentration of charged particles in the periodic-structure jet was higher than in the shock-wave jet. This was due to the higher temperatures and pressures in the jet. Authors take this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to M. A. Yel'yashevich for discussing the results of the work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 26Apr65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

OC

Card 2/2

L 62699-65 EWT(1)/EWF(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPA(w)-2/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)
Pz-6/Po-4/Pd-1/Pi-4 IJP(c) WW/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5020736 UR/0057/65/035/008/1454/1460
533.9

AUTHOR: Grechikhin, L. I.; Min'ko, L. Ya.

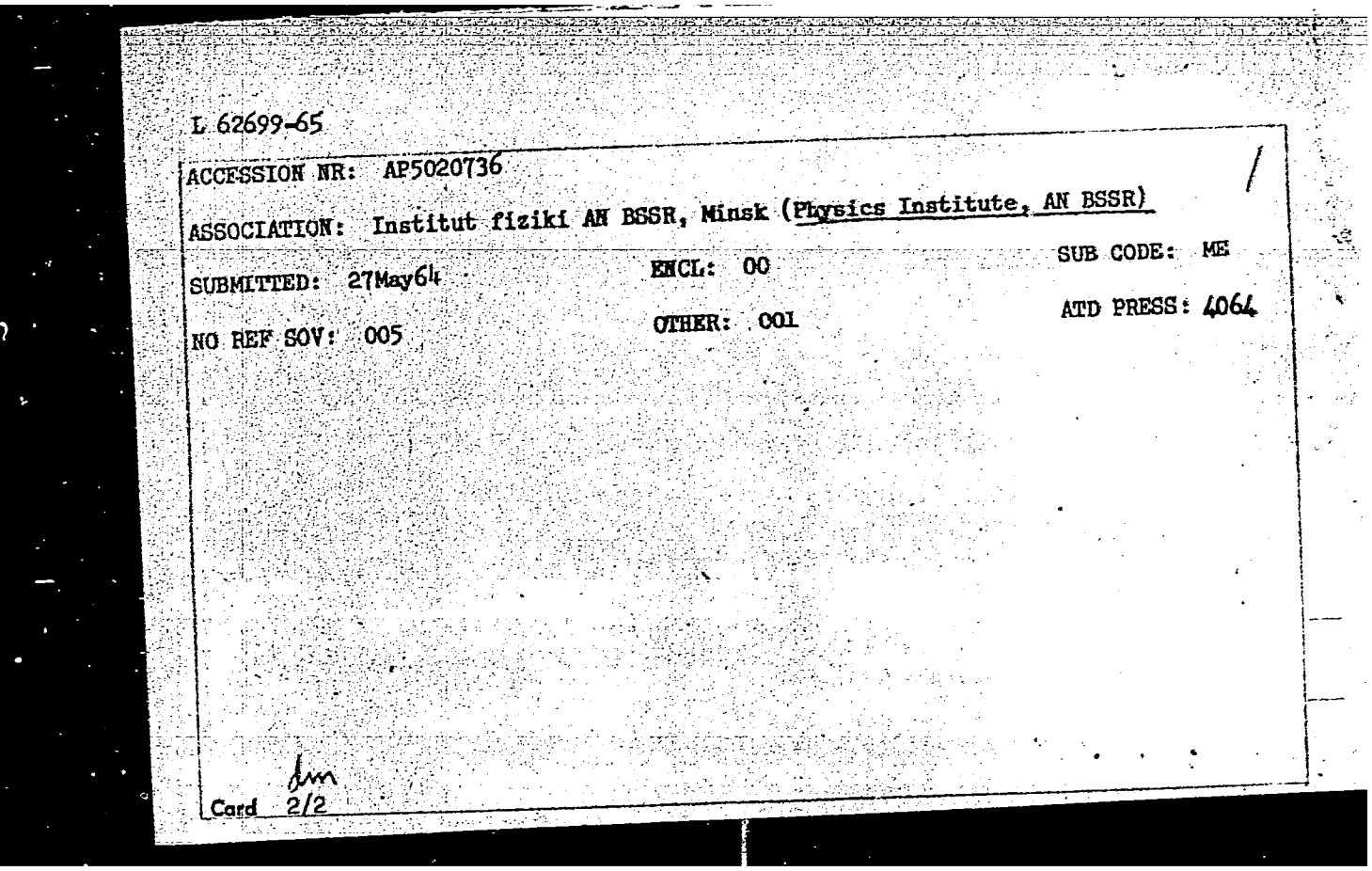
TITLE: Generation and investigation of shock waves and supersonic plasma streams in a discharge shock tube

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1454-1460

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, shock tube, wave generation, plasma stream, supersonic plasma, plasma generation, plasma discharge

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was made of the propagation of electrodynamically excited shock waves and plasma streams in a discharge shock tube. Conical, cylindrical, and coaxial discharge tubes were used. The merits of each as a plasma acceleration mechanism are discussed. Certain relationships between the electrodynamically excited shock waves and plasma streams are discussed. The results indicate that the plasma stream consists of smaller, individual streams; such a structure enhances the possibility of accurate measurement of propagation velocity, which in the experiment was determined within a 10% error. The wave structure of plasma currents and the nature of variations of wave structure as a function of the initial pressure in the tube were also investigated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.
[YK]

Card 1/2



L 62699-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020736

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN BSSR, Minsk (Physics Institute, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4064

Card 2/2

L 31135-66 EPF(n)-2/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(1)/FBD/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T IJP(c).
ACC NR: AP6012849 AT/WG SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/004/0293/0297

AUTHOR: Grechikhin, L. I.; Min'ko, L. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unipolar pulsed plasma generator combined with a laser as a source for obtaining plasma jets

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 293-297

TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma, plasma beam, plasma jet, pulsed plasma generator, laser generated plasma, neodymium laser, spectral analysis

ABSTRACT: A pulsed plasma generator, fired by a laser-generated plasma, is described (see Fig. 1.) A 50-j laser pulse (~1 msec, λ = 1.06 μ) was focused by means of an f:270 mm lens on a material embedded in brass-rod electrode 1, producing a plasma. The plasma filled quartz-glass discharge chamber 3, causing discharge of artificial line 5 (consisting of a 6-cell IM 3-100 condenser bank which generated a unipolar ~300 μsec current pulse) between ring 2 and rod 1 brass electrodes located inside the chamber. The resulting plasma jet consisted of plasmas of the eroded electrode and chamber-wall materials. Under these conditions, the attendant pulsed discharge further heated the laser-generated plasma, causing a sharp increase in the plasma generator pressure (relative to the atmospheric pressure), and a quasistationary supersonic plasma jet of a given chemical composition was emitted from the ring electrode.

Card 1/4

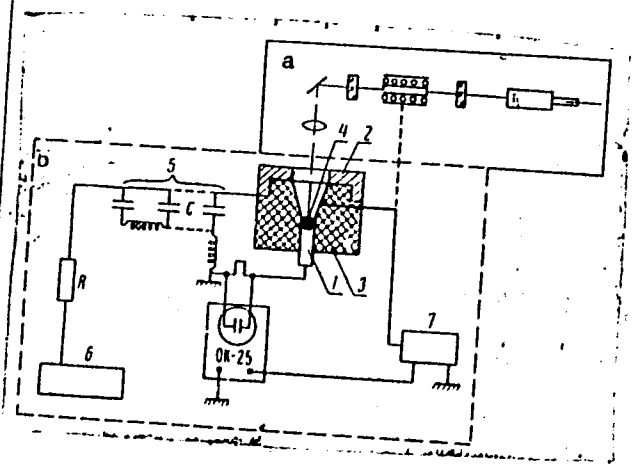


Fig. 1. Schematic of the generator (b) and laser (a)

The generation of the plasma jet was observed by means of high-speed photography and spectroscopically. The dependence of the plasma jet velocity on the discharge voltage (at C = 600 μf) is shown in Table 1. Unlike in the conventionally-fired plasma generators described by the authors elsewhere (ZhPMTF, no. 3, 1965), where a gas is fired to produce a plasma, the plasma jet velocity in a laser-generated plasma (4--10 km/sec) is independent of the electrode polarity. The plasma jet spectra were studied by means of an ISP-51 spectrograph with an f = 270 mm camera in the 3800--6500 Å range, with a longitudinal focusing of the jet on the spectrograph slit. Qualitative spectral analysis showed that the plasma jet consisted of vaporized electrode and discharge-chamber (glass) materials. The emission spectrum consisted basically of copper lines, with well-defined hydro-

Table 1. Dependence of plasma jet velocity on discharge voltage

Voltage, Kv	Velocity, km/sec
3,0	10,0
2,0	7,7
1,5	6,7
1,0	5,6
0,5	4,2

Table 2. Charged particle concentration along a plasma jet

Distance from jet base, mm	Charged particle concentration, cm^{-3} ring electrode polarity: positive, CuI 4530,8Å	positive, H_β	negative, CuI 4530,8Å	negative, H_β
0	$7,6 \cdot 10^{16}$	$2 \cdot 10^{17}$	$6,6 \cdot 10^{16}$	$2,0 \cdot 10^{17}$
6,5	$4,8 \cdot 10^{16}$		$5,5 \cdot 10^{16}$	
13	$4,4 \cdot 10^{16}$		$4,8 \cdot 10^{16}$	
19,6	$3,8 \cdot 10^{16}$		$3,2 \cdot 10^{16}$	

U = 0.5 kv; C - 600 μf; ν = 2.5 mm. Lose output energy $o_\nu \sim$ loj.

gen (Balmer) lines. The latter are due to the discharge-chamber wall materials and were not observed previously even at a 3-kv conventional excitation. The copper emission spectrum was used for plasma diagnostics to determine the charged particle concentration and plasma temperature. The latter was determined by means of the relative intensity method using two pairs of copper lines 5153.2 and 5105.5 Å, and 4530.8 and 5105.5 Å. Only the temperature at the jet base could be measured (~10,000K). The charged particle concentration was measured as a function of line broadening of the CuI line (4530.8 Å), on the H_β line at the jet base, and the results are shown

L 31335-66
ACC NR: AP6012849

in Table 2. The divergence of results for the CuI and H_β lines is attributed to the cross section nonuniformities of the jet. The charged-particle concentration in a laser-generated plasma ($\sim 5 \cdot 10^{16}$ cm^{-3}) is independent of the polarity of the ring electrode. This indicates that a laser-fired pulsed plasma generator can be used in spectral analysis as a high-temperature excitation source. This requires low-voltage discharges at which the least pressure gradient occurs in the discharge chamber and the surrounding medium, reducing the jet broadening and increasing its uniformity. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures. [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4241

Card 4/4

L 02279-67 EWT(l)/EWP(m) IJP(c) WW/AT

ACC NR: AP6025245 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1207/1210

13
17
B

AUTHOR: Grechikhin, L.I.; Min'ko, L.Ya.; Nagornaya, N.I.

ORG: none

21

TITLE: Spectroscopic investigation of the plasma in a conical-electrode shock tube

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1207-1210

TOPIC TAGS: plasma shock wave, shock tube, optic spectrum, electron density, Stark effect, Balmer series

ABSTRACT: The plasmas discussed in the accompanying paper by L.I.Grechikhin and L.Ya.Min'ko (ZhTF, 36, 1202, 1966 /see Abstract AP6025245/) were investigated spectroscopically in the range from 3800 to 7000 Å. Time integrated spectra were recorded of the light from the discharge chamber, the central region of the drift tube, and the reflection zone. These spectra showed that the plasmas had the same composition in all three regions and arose mainly from erosion of electrode and insulation materials in the discharge chamber. Electron densities were derived from the spectra in three different ways: from the depression of the Balmer series limit, from the linear Stark broadening of Hβ, and from the quadratic Stark broadening of CII 4267 Å. When two of the techniques were simultaneously applicable they gave concordant results. The charged particle densities were slightly higher in the reflection zone than in the

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L 02279-67

ACC NR: AP6025245

discharge chamber, and were lower by a factor of 2 or 3 in the drift tube some 15 cm from the discharge chamber. Time resolved spectra were obtained of the radiation from the discharge chamber. These showed that in a typical case (4 kV discharge of a 1950 μF capacitor in 0.07 mm Hg of air) the charged particle density rose from a value of 5.9×10^{17} cm^{-3} at the beginning of the first half cycle to a maximum of 9.0×10^{17} cm^{-3}, and fell to 5.9×10^{17} cm^{-3} at the end of the first half cycle. The authors thank Academician M.A.Yel'yashevich of the AN BSSR for his interest in the word and for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 23Aug65 ORIG. REF: 010 OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 vmb

BALASHOV, A.P., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; MIN'KO, M.F. (Chita)

Ruptures of the bronchi in closed thoracic trauma. *Khirurgiia* no.10:110-113 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

MIN'KO, N.I.

Mullite with lowered light refraction. Stek.i ker. 18 no.5:17-18 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Mullite)

WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

ACCESSION NR: AP4033617 S/0032/64/030/004/0465/0465

AUTHORS: Min'ko, N. I.; Minakov, V. A.

TITLE: Structure study of crystalline silicate materials in reflected light

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 4, 1964, 465

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline silicate material, structural study, reflected light, vacuum evaporation, reflection coefficient, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, vacuum apparatus EVP 2

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the structure of crystalline silicates. The surface to be studied was covered with a film (0.05-0.1 μ) of aluminum. Evaporation of aluminum was performed in a EVP-2 apparatus in a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$-$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg. The film was semitransparent and had a reflection index of 60-70% in the visible part of the spectrum. The etched surfaces of polished sections had a mirror-like aspect, the smoothness of which varied with the degree of etching. These variations accentuated the contrasts of the image in a reflected

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033617

light. The type of etching reagent, its concentration, and the length of its application were determined experimentally. HCl, H_2SO_4, HNO_3, NaOH, and HF of various concentrations were tested, with HF producing the best results. This is explained by the fact that all crystalline silicates contain some glassy material soluble in HF. Orig. art. has: 2 microphotographs.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zavoda "Avtosteklo" (Scientific Research Institute of the "Avtosteklo" Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039017 S/0072/64/000/005/0011/0014

AUTHOR: Min'ko, N. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: The nature of some inhomogeneities in quartz glass and the origin of their formation

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1964, 11-14

TOPIC TAGS: quartz glass, quartz glass admixture, molten rock crystal, inhomogeneity, transparent quartz glass, amorphous inclusion, vitreous inclusion

ABSTRACT: The ever widening application for transparent quartz glass (molten quartz) requires precise knowledge of why inhomogeneities such as stones, waviness, and bubbles appear in molten rock crystal and how to eliminate them. Some practical methods of eliminating them have been worked out but the origin of these defects is largely unknown. This prompted the author to undertake combined microscopical and radiological studies. Polarizing metallographic and electron microscopes were used with the following results. Coarse white insertions in molten quartz consist of amorphous spherical particles whose origin may be the "captive" minerals present in rock crystal or vitreous admixtures melting at temperatures

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039017

below the m.p. of quartz. If they form a wavy pattern they are mostly mica minerals. If inside molten quartz, along with the white spheres of cristobalite, there are white flakes of amorphous material they are admixtures of polycomponent vitreous substance. The most usual captive minerals in natural quartz are chlorites $(Mg, Fe, Al)_6 (OH)_8(Si,Al)_4O_{10}$ and actinolite $Ca_2Fe_5(OH)_2Si_8O_{22}$. Mica minerals consist of muscovite, lepidolite, biotite and they form knode-or bundle waviness rather than fine dispersions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, no formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod, "Avtosteklo" ("Avtosteklo" Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 60951-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2 /EWP(j)/
T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pq-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/P1-4 IJP(c) WW/GG/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5018930 UR/0363/65/001/006/0943/0946
661.1:542.6

AUTHOR: Bondarev, K. T.; Barsukov, M. I.; Golius, T. Ye.; Minakov, V. A.; Min'ko, N. I.; Karlyuk, V. N.

TITLE: Effect of abrupt temperature changes on the structure and properties of certain pyroceramics

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 943-946

TOPIC TAGS: pyroceramic, crystallized pyroceramic, glass structure, glass mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Samples of normally crystallized pyroceramics were subjected to additional multiple heating up to the maximum working temperature and were then cooled to the ambient temperature. To prevent mechanical failure, the rate of the thermal changes was chosen by allowing for the stress relaxation time in the material. The phase analysis was carried out with a URS-50I diffractometer. Structural changes were studied with an EM-5 electron microscope and MIM-8M metallographic microscope. It was found that a process of "final" crystallization lasting 2-3 days and changing into recrystallization

Card 1/2

L 60951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018930 6

takes place during the initial period of exposure to high temperatures; this process is associated with an increase in density and strength, and consolidation of structure. As a result, the original structure of pyroceramics changes appreciably, and their physico-mechanical properties decline. The pyroceramic structure is labile. At high temperatures, it tends to convert into a more stable state, which is coarsely crystalline. The rate of accumulative recrystallization reaches perceptible values when the pyroceramic is kept near the maximum temperature of pyroceramization of the initial glass. For this reason, the allowed temperature of long-term service of pyroceramics should be below their crystallization temperature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, TD

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

dm

Card 2/2

KOZ'MIN, M.I., inzh.; MIN'KO, N.I., inzh.; KASHERINA, Ye.F., inzh.

Investigating the nature and causes of the formation of open bubbles in a glass ribbon. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:4-8 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. NIIAvtosteklo.

MINKO, V.

High-pressure gas drying with triethyleneglycol. Prace vyzkum paliv 4:233-257 '62.

MLNKO, V., inz.; HOLZBECHER, K., inz.

Radiation burners for technological processes with temperatures up to 1400° C. Paliva 44 no.2:41-45 F'64.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum paliv, Bechovice.

GRACHEV, R.I.; ANSIMOV, V.V.; BOYARSKIKH, G.K.; VERESHCHAKO, I.A.; MIN'KO, V.A.; MIRONOV, Yu.K.; SHIRNOV, V.G.; SHAMES, D.Z.; IONINA, I.N., vedushchiy red; CHOCHIA, N.G., red.

[Geological and economic efficiency in prospecting for oil and gas in the West Siberian Plain.] Geologo-ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' geologopoiskovykh i razvedochnykh rabot na neft' i gaz v Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 199 p. map (insert. Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi i neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.206). (MIRA 17:10)

SHNEYDEROV, M.R.; MIN'KO, V.I.

Drilling strings with welded connecting ends for structural and prospect drilling. Mash. i neft. obor. no.6:17-18 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. AzNIIburneft'.

MINKO, Vladimir Viktorovich; YAMBURENKO, Vladimir Sergeyevich; YACHIN, Vadim Aleksandrovich; SERBINOV, A.P., red.; YAROVA, L.V., red. izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Handling of "Donbass"-type ships] Opyt tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii sudov tipa "Donbass." Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 104 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Ship handling) (Marine engineering)

GLUKHOV, P.U.; MIN'KO, V.Yu.

Some calculations in connection with the erection of wooden geodetic signs. Geod. i kart. no.5:23-34 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Triangulation signal towers)

GLUKHOV, P.U.; MIN'KO, V.Yu.

Horizontal assembly and lifting of wooden survey signals. Geod.i kart. no.6:27-37 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Triangulation signal towers)

MARKOV, V.F.; MIN'KO, V.Yu.

Preparation and use of grids to represent swamps on topographic maps. Geod. i kart. no.4:29-30 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Topographical drawing)

MIN'KO, V.Yu.; ZAPRUDIN, V.G.

Checking design loads in erecting triangulation signal towers. (MIRA 16:9)
Geod. i kart. no.8:30 Ag '63.
(Triangulation signal towers)

L 4136-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3/EWA(c) IJP(c) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020914 UR/0006/65/000/008/0053/0057

53
B

AUTHOR: Markov, V. F., Min'ko, V. Yu.
41,55 44,55

TITLE: The technology for topographic map restoration

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 8, 1965, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: topography, aerial photography, aerial photograph, map
12,44,55

ABSTRACT: A convenient method for the restoration and updating of maps consists of taking new aerial photographs and subsequent deciphering of the transformed pictures or newly produced photomaps. The transparent plastic technology utilized for these purposes was described elsewhere. The present article outlines the theoretical approach to the transformation of aerophotographs and their reduction (with a required accuracy) to the given scale. It describes also detailed procedures (including the composition of the chemicals used) for the copying of reliefs from the old samples. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

UDC: 528.96

Card 1/2

L 4136-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020914

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOF: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOVCHENKO, I.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; MIN'KO, Ye.M., starshiy inzh.

Vibration sinking of pile foundations in the electrification of railroads. Transp. stroi. 11 no.10:19-21 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Glavnogo upravleniya zheleznodorozhnogo stroitel'stva (for Vovchenko). 2. Nachal'nik tresta Yuzhtransstroy (for Ivanov).
(Piling (Civil engineering)) (Railroads--Electrification)

ACC NR: AP6031606 SOURCE CODE: UR/0154/66/000/002/0125/0128

AUTHOR: Min'ko, V. Yu. (Aspirant)

ORG: Belorussian Institute of Railway Transport Engineers (Belorusskiy institut inzhenerov zheloznodorozhnogo transporta)

TITLE: Determination of conditional angular elements of the external orientation of aerialphotographs

SOURCE: IVUZ. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, no. 2, 1966, 125-128

TOPIC TAGS: phototriangulation, external orientation, aerialphotograph, angular element, reciprocal orientation, aerial triangulation

ABSTRACT: The fundamental prerequisite for establishing a spatial network of phototriangulation by the analytical method is the condition that the inclination angle and the angle of rotation of the base of photography must be equal to zero. Elements of external orientation of the left photograph are chosen arbitrarily. This problem may be solved in other ways. If the angular elements of orientation for the left aerialphotograph are known, angular elements of orientation for the right aerialphotograph and the same elements for the base can be found. Subsequent aerialphotographs can be determined assuming that the elements of the left photograph are equal to the elements of the right photograph of the preceding pair. In this way angular elements of external orientation of all aerialphotographs of the course can be found,

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ACC NR: AP6031606

although they are conditional. This method is based on the theory developed in the book by A. N. Lobanov. The condition of reciprocal orientation of pairs of aerial-photographs in a given coordinate system is expressed by the determinant containing components of the base and coordinates of the left photograph. The solution of the determinant yields the reciprocal orientation of pairs of photographs. A system of formulas is given for determining the coordinates of the right photograph. The right sides of the formulas are expanded into series and solved by addition of measured parallaxes, using the method of least squares. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/14 SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

LOBASOV, M.P., gornyy inzhener; MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu.S., inzhener.

Problems of automatization of mine ventilation doors. Ugol' 29 no.3:7-9 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Donetskiy filial Giprouglemasha. (Mine ventilation)

LOBASOV, M. inzhener; MINKO-RAYEVICH, Yu. inzhener

Improved construction of the "Gorniak" cutter-loader. Mast. ugl. 3 no.12:11-13 D '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Coal mining machinery)

MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu.

LOBASOV, M., inzhener; MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu., inzhener.

Drifting with wide passages. Mast.ugl.6 no.2:10-12 F '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

(Coal mining machinery)

LOBASOV, M., inzhener; MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu., inzhener.

Conveyer belt for curvilinear workings. Mast.ugl.5 no.12:18-19 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Conveying machinery)

MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu.

LOBASOV, M., inzh.; MINKO-RAYYEVICH, Yu., inzh.

Enameled chutes. Mast. ugl. 6 no.12:17-18 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Coal mining machinery)